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DAILY PRESS OPINION

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FAILURE OF THE DAIREN CONFERENCE.

SOME OF THE REASONS.

Contrary to recent expectations after an agreement had been drafted by the Japanese and China delegates, which had been in Conference at Dairen for six months, there has been a rupture.

A responsible official in the Japanese Foreign Office is credited by a news agency with the following statement:—

"The items which the Japanese delegates have presented to the opening of the conference as conditions for the opening of commerce between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic are: (1) that the menace of Siberia to the national defence of Japan be eliminated, (2) that no Communism in any form be propagated towards Japan, (3) that the lives and properties of Japanese subjects as well as other foreign nationals resident in Siberia be absolutely protected and that they should be permitted freely to engage in any legitimate business there, and (4) that all restrictive measures with regard to forestry and mining in Siberia, which have up to the present been enforced so far as foreigners are concerned, be abolished.

"These proposals are not only essential for the safety of Japanese subjects but also of foreign residents there. Especially they are necessary for the Russians themselves who are hard pressed for the development of their industry.

"There is none among the above proposals which makes exclusive claims. It goes without saying, therefore, that the reason why the Dairen Conference has been prolonged for such a period is attributable to the fact that the China Government has hitherto maintained a masterly inactivity. The Japanese delegates to the Dairen Conference, who wished to bring the conference to an amicable conclusion, have always maintained a generous attitude as possible, agreeing with the China delegates on all points at issue as far as circumstances permitted.

"When asked by the Russian delegates to show the exact time of the withdrawal of Japanese troops, the Japanese delegates notified the Russian representatives that the evacuation of Japanese forces would be carried out within six months after the completion and signature of the agreement on fundamental principles as well as of the military pact.

"The Japanese delegates also proposed to the Russian representatives that a joint commission should hold a conference regarding the finishing industry immediately after the conclusion of the negotiations on general principles.

"Notwithstanding this conciliatory attitude of the Japanese delegates, the China representatives began to assume a more vigorous attitude than ever; a matter which we find it very difficult to comprehend. For instance, just at the time when an agreement of opinion was about to be found regarding the minutiae of the convention on fundamental principles, the China representatives commenced making new demands, announcing that if Japan failed to comply with their demands, they would close negotiations and withdraw at once from the Conference. This is the reason why the Japanese delegates were obliged to close the Dairen Conference in that they could find no justification for detaining the China representatives any longer when the latter came to take such an attitude as above mentioned.

FAILURE REGRETTED IN JAPAN.

The majority of the leading Japanese newspapers contain leading articles on the failure of the Dairen Conference, which is regarded as most regrettable.

The *Jiji*, while attributing the blame to the China Government, says that the Japanese Government blundered in failing to differentiate between the conference and the question of military evacuation. It asserts that the Japanese nation is entirely opposed to the injection of any question of compensation for the withdrawal of the troops and advises the Government to effect evacuation promptly, regardless of the Dairen Conference.

CAPITAL SHIP'S FUTURE.

AERIAL TORPEDO CARRIER MENACE.

Addressing Portsmouth Rotary Club recently on the future of aviation, Mr. F. Handley Page, C.B.E., said since the war there had been heard some very harrowing tales as to what the country would have to put up with in wars to come. They had visions of machines flying over and at short notice completely demolishing a town. To some extent that might prove true. He did not think he would be giving away any official secrets in saying that experiments that had been conducted since the war, with torpedo carriers in particular, had proved very effectively that that weapon would have to be reckoned with in years to come. He was told that no fewer than five out of every eight dummy torpedoes launched in practice reached their mark, a fact which showed that the era of the capital ship had to a very large extent passed. Therefore, when this country claimed to have come to a wise decision at the Washington Conference in agreeing to scrap capital ships it could be felt that we were not losing a very great deal in the way of security. All the horrifying forecasts that were made led them to wonder whether the last of the next war would be the worse. Out of last terrible war, however, they had evolved a weapon which was useful in times of peace. The war started commercial aviation, because it showed what really could be done in the way of flying.

JAPANESE TRADERS IN SHANTUNG.

NO EXODUS EXPECTED.

Japanese are not leaving Shantung, says the *Chung Mei News Agency*, and the transfer of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway is expected to make little difference in the economic life of the province. Reports that Japanese business men were leaving the country doubtless grew out of the fact that some few have been leaving because of general business depression particularly affecting Japanese interests in Shantung. There is no doubt that Japanese business will suffer to some extent upon the assumption of the control of the railway by the Chinese but the best-informed Japanese opinion is to the effect that this can be minimized and will not seriously hurt trade, certainly not to the extent of driving the Japanese from the province. Japanese officials stated this in interviews showing that the control of various interests in Shantung insured continuing profit for Japan.

According to the latest Japanese census there are now in Shantung some 30,346 Japanese, an increase of 4,635 over the figures of the previous year. Of these 21,182 are in Tsingtao, 602 in Litsun, and 6,562 in the railway zone. A decrease of 287—from 678 to 391—is noted in the number of Europeans resident in Tsingtao in 1920 and 1921. The vast majority of these Japanese will remain in the province and carry on the various enterprises in which they are engaged. Their economic hold on Shantung is well established and profitable, and according to American opinion the theory advanced at the time of the negotiations for the transfer that Japan was but returning an empty shell of which the kernel in the form of economic control had been retained, is very true.

Among the important industries which Japan controls is the egg industry, exporting to Japan some 4,000 million eggs a year. Until recently egg powder was made and sent to America but due to the loss of markets both there and subsequently in Europe, this business has slumped down. The biggest flour mills in Shantung are owned by the Japanese and a tremendous business done along this line. The manufacture of hair nets, paper, matches, and other commodities is also engaged in by the Japanese and their drug stores have become a very important trade. Exporting of canned meat—chicken and beef—is another industry. Cattle are brought from Hunan by the Chinese peasants, used as beasts of burden on their farms, and fattened. Sold to the Japanese they are slaughtered and the beef canned, big shipments being sent to Manila for consumption by the Philippine soldiers stationed in the Philippines. Large numbers of Japanese are engaged in banking, both the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Chosen Bank having important branches in Tsinan together with the comparatively newly organized Tsinan Bank.

APPEARING BY PROXY.

UNUSUAL INCIDENT AT THE MAGISTRACY.

An incident out of the usual occurred in the proceedings at the Magistracy yesterday. Six men, who had been released on bail of \$5 each, were brought before Mr. Lindell on an option charge. Six men put in an appearance and answered to the names of the defendants on the charge sheet. The Magistrate noticed that two of the men looked considerably younger than the ages stated against their names. One man, in reply to Mr. Lindell, said he was 39 years old, though he obviously did not look much more than 20. Another man, whose age was 35, looked ten years younger than that. Mr. Lindell pressed the point further and the two men admitted that they were acting as proxies for the two absentees. The Senior Revenue Officer then said that he felt certain that another of the six men who appeared was not the one he arrested in the option dvan. The man in question stoutly denied the allegation and said that he was one of the men originally arrested. The Magistrate ordered the two men who appeared as proxies to be discharged and that the bail of \$5 in the case of each of the two absentees be estreated.

WOMAN HAWKER WITHOUT A LICENCE.

INVOKES THE MAGISTRATE'S SYMPATHY.

A poverty stricken woman appeared at the Magistracy yesterday morning, very poorly dressed, carrying a wailing infant and leading a small emaciated boy by her hand. The charge preferred against her was that of hawking without a licence in a prohibited area. The poor woman told a pathetic tale to Mr. Lindell that her husband had died suddenly in the country and that she was left without any visible means of support. She had no money to buy "chow" for her starving children. The Magistrate, replying to Sub-Inspector Watt, who was in charge of the case, said: I am not so interested in the circumstances of the case. I am more interested in the family circumstances. They are obviously very poor people. I want you to make a few enquiries about her. If she deserves it, I will grant her a free licence. The case was adjourned pending further police investigations into the woman's circumstances.

SHANGHAI EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CO.

EARLY OUTPUT OF COAL ANTICIPATED.

The third annual meeting of the Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd., was held last week at Shanghai, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. S. F. McBain, supported by Mr. J. Prentice, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. J. K. Tweed and Mr. A. J. Welch (directors). The Chairman said: You will have noticed from the accounts that we are nearing the end of our funds, but I do not think there is any need for you to be anxious as the engineer in charge at Mentoukou assures us that he can reach coal in about three months from now and that in about six weeks from the date of reaching coal he expects to draw 600 tons daily. Negotiations are now proceeding with the railway and other officials with regard to the construction of a branch line of about two miles from the mine to the Mentoukou Station, which is the terminus of a branch of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, distant about 16 miles from Peking.

The agreement will include guarantees to carry our coal from the mine to Peking at a rate that has yet to be agreed upon. If any funds are required for this purpose your directors feel satisfied that they can make the necessary arrangements. In the beginning we may have to work without this branch line and the cost of transportation will be higher, but we did not think it advisable to commit ourselves too far with regard to this matter until we were convinced that coal was well in sight, and in considerable quantities.

THE EXPENDITURE JUSTIFIED.

A large sum of money has been spent during the last two years on the Mentoukou coalfield, but think that results justify the expenditure. The mine is equipped with up-to-date electrical pumping plant and is in a position to produce and handle the coal, when reached, with very small additional expenditure.

I do not propose to weary you with details of the working during the past year, as I do not think these interest you. I feel that you want results, and I think that these are practically assured in the near future. As an engineer, I am quite certain of this. Owing to the fact that we are comparatively close to striking we shall eventually be able to lay down our coal in that market at a cost considerably under the present market value of similar coal. You will be pleased to learn that the quality of our coal is better than our engineer originally anticipated, being less broken than it was reported to be; and therefore we anticipate no difficulty in finding a ready sale for it.

25,000,000 TONS OF COAL.

Our engineer has informed us that, at a conservative estimate, he considers we have a minimum of 25,000,000 tons of coal at Mentoukou—this is 8,000,000 tons more than previously estimated and the increase is due to the strike of which we gave notice about a month ago. It is possible that there is a very much larger quantity, but some of this would be at a greater depth. The work on our T. W. Concession has not progressed very well during the year, but the results serve to confirm our opinion that this may be a valuable field in the future. We have had some trouble in connection with the working, but I am glad to be able to say that I believe we are in a position to settle everything satisfactorily very shortly. We have abandoned all work in the Philippines as we did not find anything sufficiently promising to justify further expenditure. The report and accounts, as presented, were passed.

TEMPTED TO STEAL.

A SERVANT BOY WHO GAVE HIMSELF UP.

How a Chinese servant boy, employed as a substitute on the H.M.S. *Titanic*, was tempted to steal and later gave himself up was told to Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy yesterday. The boy was employed as a servant, for a short time, to Pay-Commander Roberts and to the Rev. Mr. Gill, a Chaplain of the *Titanic*. Inspector Blackman said that defendant stole two pairs of boots, some clothing and a blanket, the property of the Officers named. Later, defendant met the permanent boy and said that he was prepared to give himself up, stating that he had pawned the goods for \$10. The boy told the Magistrate that he was tempted to steal because he wanted to send his wife to Shanghai, where his mother was lying ill. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 with the option of four weeks' imprisonment.

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Amoy	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanning
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Chao	Ningpo	Lanchow
Weihaiwei	Shanghai	Mangte
Tsinan	Santao	Hokow
Mukden	Poochow	Sensao
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EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok	Nicolajevsk
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CHOSON (Korea).

Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Chemulpo	Pusan	Chinnampo
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

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Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tonkin	Hue	Cambridge
Provinces		

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SERVICE.

A REPLY TO THE PEKING ANTI-CHRISTIAN MANIFESTO.

"THEIR HISTORY ALL WRONG."

"The Peking Anti-Christian Manifesto" was discussed by the Registrar of the University (Mr. N. Teedale Mackintosh, M.A.) at the Rhenish Mission Church, last Sunday, when addressing the Students' Services, which, by the way, have proved highly successful and are attracting an ever-widening circle. As a lantern service held recently the Church was crowded to the doors.

Mr. Mackintosh found his text in II. Peter C. III. v. 3, "There shall come in the last days, scoffers."

"There comes a time in the life of many a man," said the preacher, "when he wishes that the Bible were not true. His own finite life and finite mind are out of tune with the events recorded in the Bible as well as with many of its precepts. Man longs for peace, and there is no peace, but a never-ending struggle in a militant world. Men hope so much from Christianity, and they read into Christianity their own hopes and desires. So little seems to have been fulfilled. Where is the promise of His coming, for all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation? There is so much inexplicable evil, so much inexplicable sorrow, so much pain in the world: why then has Christianity and the power of Christ failed to put an end, after nearly 2,000 years, to all this evil and suffering? I will frankly admit that I have often asked these questions; that my own spiritual experience has often been clouded by such difficulties as these.

"If a man who has been born and brought up as a Christian from babyhood feels sometimes disappointed, how much more must this be the case with those of you who have been converted to Christianity at a later stage of life: who in the full flush of the young man's enthusiasm have embraced Christianity as the solution of your country's difficulties. You have done so perhaps in opposition to the wishes of your friends, and then all seems so useless, so much in vain. Things have remained just as black and just as evil as before; all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation."

HAS CHRISTIANITY FAILED?

"Christianity has failed, we are told, because it has not produced the effect that we claimed it should produce; therefore Christianity is bad and is a danger to China. You have read, I am sure very carefully, this remarkable document from Peking, denouncing religion. It would appear that a demonstration in Peking and other places has been organized among students of non-Christian educational institutions, who have pledged themselves to fight by all lawful means against the evils of Christianity in China. Having read their document, I am convinced that they are only suffering from the difficulty that I have just indicated, the difficulty that we are all suffering from, of being unable to explain why Christianity and the power of Christ have failed to remove the sorrows and suffering from the world. They are disappointed because the Christ has not jumped from the pinnacle of the temple; they are disappointed because the Christ did not bring down His angels to rescue Him from the Cross. And so is fulfilled what the writer of that epistle ascribed to St. Peter wrote so many years ago, 'There shall come in the last days, scoffers.'

"There is one point from which we must begin our criticism if we are to be fair: Christianity is not, and has never claimed to be, a system of ethics. Christianity does not start by claiming to be anything but a fact of history. You may not have liked the Stuarts or William the Conqueror, or Napoleon, or certain Chinese Emperors: the fact that you do not like them does not make them untrue. They still remain as historical facts. Now Christianity starts as a fact in history. The birth of Jesus Christ is well authenticated, and so is his death and what happened immediately afterwards. And Christianity has got to be judged by standards of history from its cradle; before you get to anything ethical, moral, or philosophical, you come to the bedrock of Christianity, the historical facts, the courage of the Christ and the belief in His resurrection.

OBEEDIENCE THE CODE OF SLAVES.

"The first great indictments in the attack of the manifesto is that 'Christianity teaches men obedience, which is the moral code of slaves.' Their history is all wrong, when they impute the lesson of obedience as something original of novel in the teaching of Christianity. Obedience was taught long before Christianity came into existence. As students of history you will know at once what happens when obedience ceases to prevail as a quality in the community; then you get anarchy, disruption and social decay. Obedience is not a Christian virtue; it is a world-wide virtue; it must be practised in every community. I have seen it practised at its best in non-Christian communities.

"The next attack this manifesto makes against Christianity is this: it says that 'of all religions Christianity is the most detestable, one sin which Christianity is guilty of, and which practically makes our hair rise on end, is its collusion with militarism and capitalism.' Some of you may remember that elsewhere it was my fortune, good or bad, to speak about militarism. You may remember that I was attacked very vigorously by certain sections of the Hongkong Press for views which I ventured to express on the subject of war. I have the greatest respect and affection for the Hongkong Press; I do not think they have any respect for me, but I believe they have a certain amount of affection for me, and I do not want to-night to re-open the old controversy. But if we are to understand this manifesto aright, we must get some definition as to what is meant by militarism. If by militarism we mean a perpetual desire to fight, then I ask you whether that is historically true of Christianity. If you read the Old Testament, you will find two facts all through: War and Righteousness.

"Later in History, Mahomedanism, which is a tremendous religion (there are far more Mahomedans in the world than there are Christians), was brought into the world at the point of the sword. The army of the Mahomedans swept over the East, the Near East; and enforced their religion through militarism. But Christianity has never done that. Christianity has never claimed the power of militarism as a means of enforcing its doctrines upon the world. 'My Kingdom,' said Christ, 'is not of this world.' If it were then would my servants fight?

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

"There are certain evils in the world which can only be dealt with, for the moment, by brute force, and Christian people have recognised that. That is not militarism, that is ordinary common sense, and what Christianity has done is to take that rough brutal, horrible thing known as War; it has tried, and, thank God, has succeeded, in bringing virtue out of the evil thing. The power of Christ is so wonderful that He has been able to take all these horrors of war, touch them with His divine hand and draw out of them the greatest and bravest acts; acts of courage, of devotion, of unselfishness and of love, which will never be written; but, if they were written, you would be able to see at once the difference between War and Militarism. Christianity has never taught militarism; Christianity has brought, out of war, some of the finest gifts to the nature and character of man.

"Time will not permit me to call your attention to some of the blessings which Christianity has brought to the world and which Christianity will bring to China if you will let her do it. But, even after that, you will still ask the question, Why has Christianity done so little to remove suffering, sorrow and pain from the world. The answer is simply this, that Christianity has never claimed to change the facts of life, and we cannot get away from the fact that there is pain and suffering and sorrow in the world. Christianity has never claimed to remove these things; all she claims is to be able to show how to make the best use out of them, that out of the wound the pearl may come.

"To-day is the festival of the Patron Saint of England, St. George. It is only youth that can slay the dragon of despair, because youth is the time of hope, and you are all the St. Georges of China, because you are young men. I would plead with you to slay the dragon, but slay the right dragon. Be quite sure before you slay the dragon of Christianity that Christianity is really the dragon that is spoiling the princesses of your country. The Princess is the princess of truth; the dragon is the despair that imprisons truth. We will fight, say your friends in Peking, by all lawful means against the evils of Christianity in China. Let us rather fight by all lawful means against the evil of despair, and let us set up in its place the beautiful Princess of Hope, Courage and Faith."

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR, THE PUINSE JUDGE (MR. J. R. WOOD).)

CAN A MINOR BE SUED FOR DEBT?

PUINSE JUDGE'S DECISION.

The Puisse Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) gave an interesting decision in an Indian money-lending case at the Summary Court yesterday, to the effect that a borrower under 21 years of age may be sued in the Summary Court for the recovery of the money loaned.

The plaintiff in the case was Oyangar Singh who sued two young Portuguese clerks for \$362.60, money due under a promissory note. Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defence.

Mr. Hind said that since the case was last mentioned before Mr. Justice GomPERT, he had discovered that the same point had occurred in a case heard in Hongkong 27 years ago.

The case mentioned was an appeal to the Full Court in 1905 from the Summary Court. The defendant appealed against a judgment given against him for \$200 and costs. It appeared that at the time the \$200 was lent to him he was under 21, although he was over that age when the writ of summons was issued. The question was whether section 11 of the Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance of 1873 which states "that no person shall be precluded or exempted from suing or being sued for any debt or damages not exceeding \$1,000 by reason of his not having attained the full age of 21 years" did away with the plea of infancy in summary jurisdiction. It was held by the Full Court that section 11 prevented the plea of infancy being set up in summary jurisdiction at all and did not merely mean that a guardian ad litem was made unnecessary. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Hind argued that this was a wrong decision, but the acting Puisse Judge said he considered himself bound by it.

Mr. Hind contended that His Honour was not bound by it if additional arguments were raised. In those days they had not such a work as "Halsbury" and points, his submission were more easily missed. He quoted various authorities in support of his argument.

The Puisse Judge said he was inclined to think that the whole spirit of the judgment went to show that the points raised by Mr. Hind were considered and he considered himself bound by the earlier decision.

Evidence was then heard, following which judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

THREE RECORDED IN HONGKONG.

Three earthquake shocks were recorded at the Hongkong Observatory, on Wednesday. The report states:—

Three earthquakes were recorded at Hongkong on April 28th. The first commenced at 5h. 20m. 20s. and ended at 7h. 10m. The maximum movement, 11mm., occurred at 5h. 42m. The incidence of the transverse and surface waves are too uncertain to enable an estimate of the distance of the epicentre to be made.

The second commenced at 9h. 17m. 0s. the transverse waves commencing at 9h. 20m. 50s. This interval indicates that the epicentre was about 2,300 kms. distant. The maximum movement, 2mm., occurred at 9h. 28m. 30s. and the earthquake ended at 9h. 35m.

The third commenced at 12h. 5m. 40s. and ended at 12h. 43m. The maximum movement, 2mm., occurred at 12h. 30m. The incidence of the transverse and surface waves is not clear, but a possible time for the transverse waves is 12m. 0s. indicating an epicentral distance of about 3,500 kms.

The second earthquake is the shock whose maximum motion was felt in Tokyo at 10h. 17m. 1s. 9h. 17m. by Hongkong.

The preliminary, or longitudinal, waves took 4m. 46s. to reach Hongkong and the transverse waves 8m. 36s.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN DOUBLES FINAL TO-DAY.

According to the arrangements of the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament Committee, the final of the Open Championship Doubles is fixed for this afternoon, but of course, whether it is played must depend on the weather, should it be favourable for play, as the last game is promised. The finalists are Messrs. P. K. Wong and V. Yvanovich and Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and W. Lok Wei.

Last year Wong and Yvanovich reached the semi-final round only to be beaten by Messrs. R. and H. Hancock, in a fairly easy match by three sets to love (19 games to 8). Early on in the same competition, during March, the brothers Hancock met and defeated Ng Sze Kwong, who was then partnered by Chao. The match, it will be remembered, was a strenuous one, the champions just winning by three sets to two (24 games to 18).

On this year's play, Wong and Yvanovich have improved considerably, and after their well-deserved victory over the Lo brothers the other day, they will be expected to give Ng Sze Kwong and his partner a very hard game and it is more than likely that the match will be drawn out to the full five sets. It is no easy task to predict which side will though it is not improbable that Ng Sze Kwong and W. Lok Wei will get home with a very small margin of games to spare.

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel Tournament last night, S. Band (-70), beat J. C. Achin (-150). The final scores were Band 250, Achin 123.

Highest breaks: Band: 30, 21, 20, 15, 15; Achin: 23, 21, 20, 18.

To-night, at 6 p.m. W. Atkinson (-77) plays S. P. James (-50), and at 8 p.m. A. Greenacet (-50) meets W. B. Hackett (-100).

BOMBARDMENT BY TELEGRAM.

CHANG'S REUNIFICATION SCHEME. WU PEI-FU NOT FIGHTING UNLESS ATTACKED.

General Chang Tso-lin, in an open telegram states in part:—

"The republic has been established for 10 years but China has been divided for a long time and there are troubles every year. The country has been divided into sections by certain political parties who are out for their own benefit and who work under the cloak of acting in accordance with the law. Militarists treat the places which they govern as their own personal property.

"China was the centre of interest during and immediately following the Washington Conference. Should we continue to fight among ourselves, foreigners will treat us as a laughing-stock. I, therefore, am extremely sad on this account. I, who have been a militarist for more than half of my whole lifetime, have suffered much and have undergone many troubles, but when I look at China to-day my agony is by far bitterer than ever before.

"Being afraid that China, like an aged house, will tumble to pieces if no renovation is made, and realising how unhappy the people are, I have resolved to clear away all obstacles to re-unification of the country by leading my troops into Peking as the first step towards setting our house in order. I hope thus to use military force to bring about national unity.

"If there are any persons who unite to injure the country and harm the people, if there are any who break the laws of our country and who rob the people by commandeering their money and property, we shall treat such as obstacles in the way to national unity for not only I, but the citizens of China will rise and drive them away. Most people, I am sure, will agree with me.

"GOD KNOWS MY HEART."

"Apropos of national unification: I have no plans to make. I have nothing to say in this regard, for I leave it to the elders, the upright and the patriotic citizens of the country to decide how and when the conference shall be called and how the laws shall be fixed.

"I am not supporting any single person, nor am I supporting any political party, neither am I a member of any political party or an enemy to any individual, for God knows what is in my heart, but I am an enemy to the enemies of my country."

WU PEI-FU'S REPLY.

General Wu Pei-fu, in an open telegram received in Shanghai, states: "Ever since the days of old, there has been a saying in China that, if there is warfare, it is very dangerous. Now many will ask why I do not act in accordance with this teaching.

"I have attacked Liang Shih-yi (the Peking Premier) because he is a danger to the republic and because he is a traitor, selling our national rights to foreigners.

"Apropos of the Fengtien army, I have already made a statement. Everybody knows that I have given way much to General Chang Tso-lin. Our Chihli troops have up to the present not been moved a single foot, but the Fengtien armies have been continuously passing south of Shanhaikwan and are becoming a menace to us. Who is in the right and who is in the wrong, the people themselves can see.

CHIHLI SEEKS NO WAR.

"Many telegrams have been received during the past few days urging us not to resort to arms but to maintain peace. But if the Fengtien troops refrain from coming south how can there be war? The Fengtien headquarters in Peking should be abolished, and the people should demand this.

"In connection with the peace and safety of the Capital, (which excuse the Fengtien army gives for its presence there), the police, and the public organizations can maintain such without the interference or the assistance of Fengtien. Therefore, if each military commander will hereafter control and guard his own jurisdiction, act in accordance with the orders of the Central Government and maintain a peaceful attitude, it is unlikely that our Chihli troops will travel to the north of Shanhaikwan and fight.

"If we can no longer maintain patience and if there is nothing else for us to do, then of course it will be necessary for us to protect ourselves. And then who will be responsible for warfare if it breaks out? You will all know and you can answer yourselves.

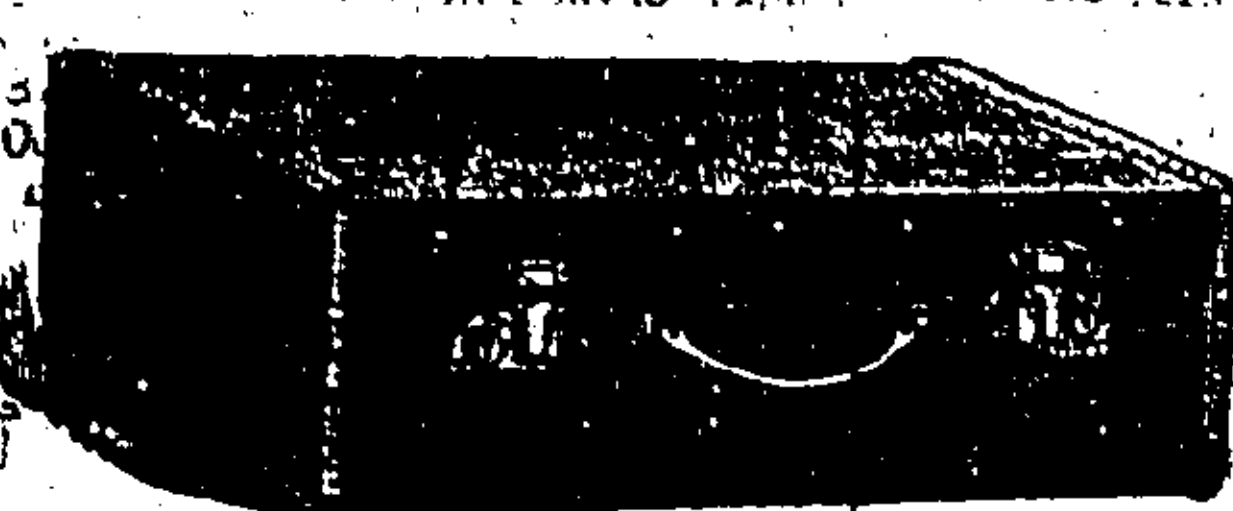
"MILLIONS OF DEBTS AND YET MORE."

"China's troubles of to-day date back to the time when Yuan Shih-kai attempted to make himself monarch. And who was his chief supporter? Liang Shih-yi. Liang has constantly been contracted and to-day they amount to thousands of millions of dollars. The people of the country cannot pay back these debts, and their sons and grandsons will have to be responsible for their repayment. But Liang, still thinks there is not enough debts and Chang Tso-lin is still supporting this robber (traitor) who is injuring the country and the people and selling by auction the last rights of the Chinese people.

"These two now are trying to use military force to make the people bend their knees to them. When we look into their actions, we shall find at the bottom of their hearts, they are only working for their own selfish interests."

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES



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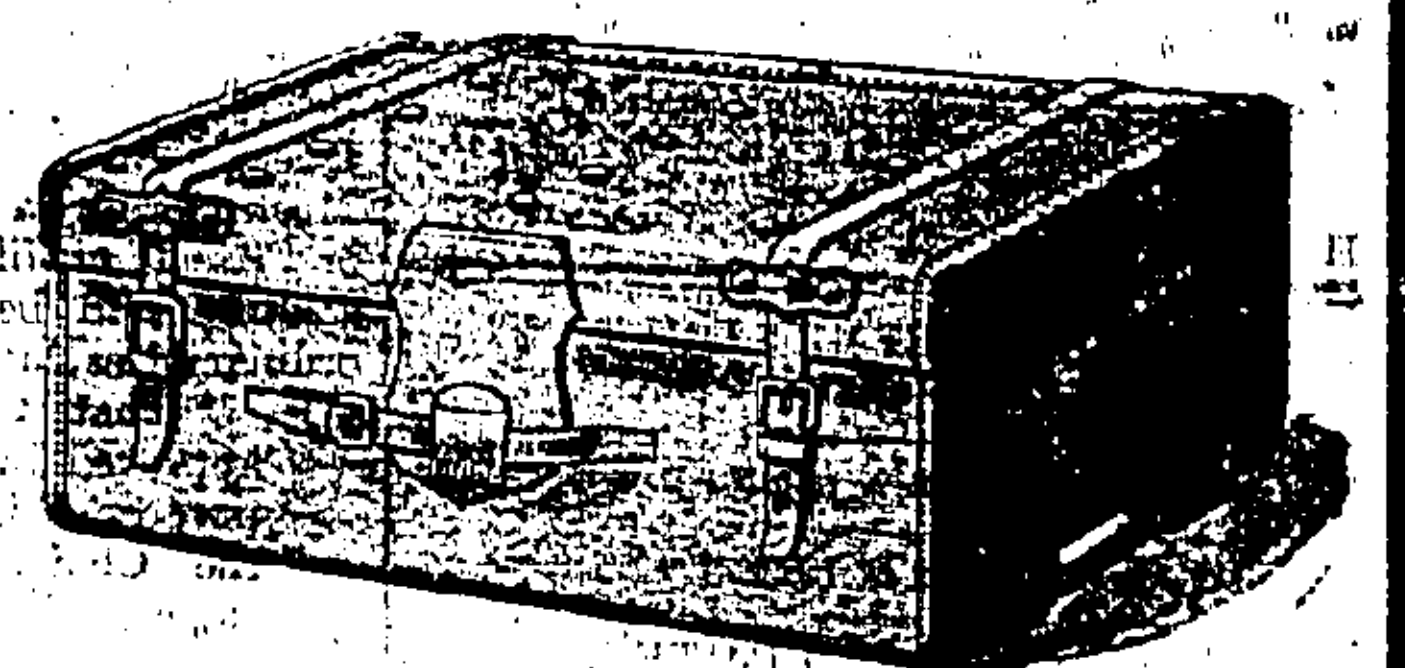
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UNIVERSAL PACKING

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SOLE AGENTS:

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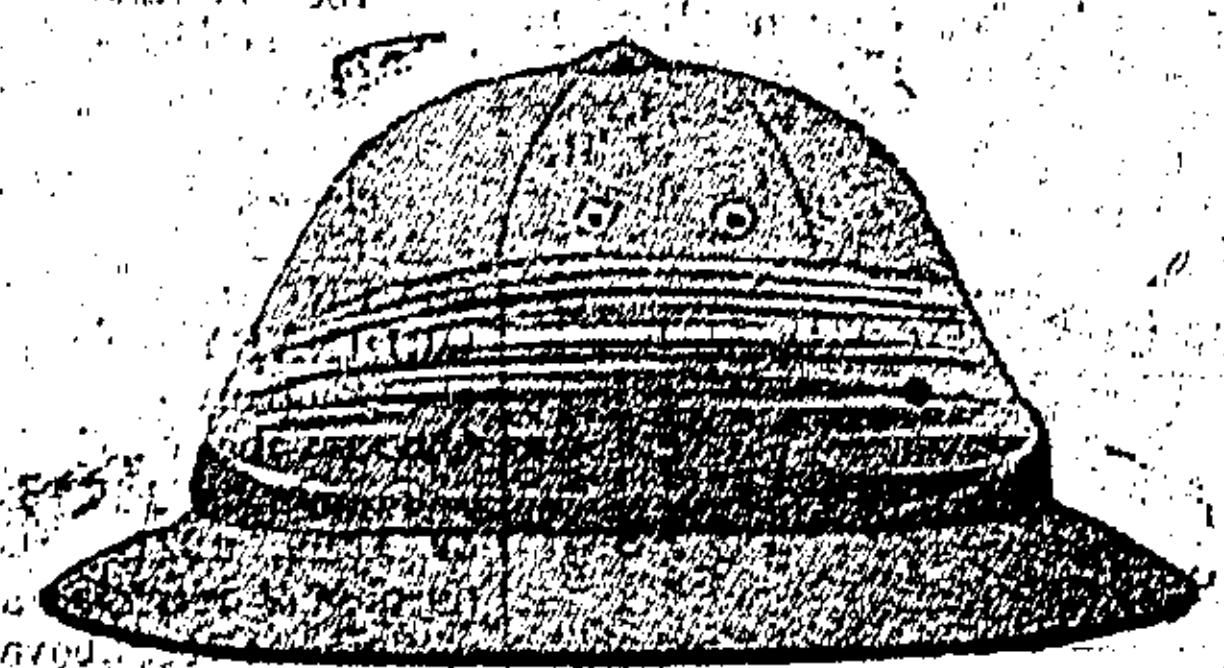
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THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF

SUN HATS



SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

SUPERIOR QUALITIES

10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

H.K.V.D.C. RIFLE MEETING.

ALL Comers Revolver Competition. All Comers Rifle Competition. Machine Gun Competition, open to any Unit in the Colony. Entries for the above close on SATURDAY, MAY 6th. Programmes at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters. [930]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS FOR BEGINNERS will commence on MONDAY, 5th MAY, 1922. If sufficient support be forthcoming, Applications for enrolment, and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, D. K. BEALE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KAIRROO" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 4th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 11th May, 1922, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAY or FRIDAY between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents. [931]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING-UP.

No. 2 of 1922.

Re BON TON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named firm by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the 25th day of April, 1922, presented to the said Court by and on behalf of the said firm, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Court at 10.15 o'clock on the 19th day of May, 1922, at which time any creditor or contributory of the said firm desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said firm requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 25th day of April, 1922.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Solicitor for Bon Ton Ltd., No. 17, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

NOTE:—Any person who intends to appear on hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send in writing to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or, if a firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of May, 1922. [925]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING-UP.

No. 2 of 1922.

Re BON TON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named firm by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the 25th day of April, 1922, presented to the said Court by the said firm. On this 26th day of April the day following the filing of such Petition the Court made an Order that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator for the purpose of taking possession of collecting in and protecting the estate and effects of the said firm and for carrying on the said firm so far as may be beneficial for the winding-up thereof until further order and that, until further order, Mr. Arthur Rylands Lowe, a partner in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, of Victoria, Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be appointed to act as Special Manager to assist the Provisional Liquidator in his duties. Dated the 26th day of April, 1922.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Solicitor for Bon Ton Ltd., No. 17, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, 1st day of May, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Canton Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Tax King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing.	Area.	Value.
1	At Canton Road, between the said Road and the said Road, and between the said Road and the said Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1 Acre.	1.000	12,000
2	At Canton Road, between the said Road and the said Road, and between the said Road and the said Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1 Acre.	1.000	12,000

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1922, at 12.20 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Valuation List for the Colony for the year 1922-1923 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1922.

C. MESSER, Treasurer and Assessor of Rates.

WE hereby give notice that our Office is now situated on the First Floor, Union Building (Hongkong Hotel Mansion), WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD. [924]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice that we have removed from No. 4, Duddell Street, to New Office at 13, Beconfield Arcade, RAMSEY & CO. [905]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce the REMOVAL of our Office to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL on the 18th April. THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD. [906]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce the REMOVAL of our Office to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL on the 18th April. THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD. [906]

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DAY will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, at 8 p.m. H. E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes. Old Boys and Friends of the College, as well as all Parents and Guardians, are invited to attend.

N.B.—The Annual Meeting of the S.S.C. Association will be held the SAME EVENING at 7 p.m.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY.

TIFFINS.

MEMBERS desirous of having tiffin in the club house must order same by 5 o'clock on the day previous. Tiffin may be ordered either from Happy Valley or Deep Water Bay Club House. Tiffin which have not been ordered the day previous cannot be served.

By Order, [916]

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO., (1922), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company which is intended to incorporate forthwith is issuing a Prospectus dated the 18th day of April, 1922, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, inviting subscriptions at par for 40,000 Shares of £10 each payable as follows:—

1st £1 per Share on application, 2nd £2 per Share on allotment, 3rd £2 per Share on the 30th June, 1922 and 4th £5 per Share on subsequent demand.

The subscription list is now open and will be CLOSED on the 29th April, 1922.

Copies of the Prospectus can be inspected and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company's General Manager, Messrs. SUEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Hongkong.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for Shares, and applications will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 29th April, 1922.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

St. George's Building, Hongkong. [934]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1922. [897]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1922, at 12.50 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

INTIMATION

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

Having Arisen. You may contemplate and enjoy a most refreshing and luxurious bath by using

WATSON'S Household AMMONIA

WATSON'S TURKISH BATH SALTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 101, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28th, 1922.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has had an enthusiastic welcome in Japan, where the reception accorded to the PRINCE REGENT in England undoubtedly made a great impression. Prior to the arrival of the PRINCE OF WALES, the PRINCE REGENT issued a message to the nation, recalling the welcome afforded to him in England and the efforts made by the PRINCE OF WALES during the visit to make him feel at home. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS therefore asked that the PRINCE OF WALES should be accorded such a reception by the people as was given him by the people of England on his own visit to that country. In connection with this message it has to be remembered that the Japanese as a whole have not much knowledge of foreign countries and are still self-sufficient enough to regard other countries as merely places in a world of which Japan is the centre. It is probable, indeed, certain, that the PRINCE OF WALES would have received quite as warm a welcome if the PRINCE REGENT's message had never been issued, but at the same time it served as a reminder and set the seal, as it were, upon popular rejoicing. A democratic welcome was accorded in consonance with the spirit that has set in since the PRINCE REGENT saw how Royal personages are welcomed abroad, and the crowds have cheered the PRINCE OF WALES and the PRINCE REGENT wherever they have gone with the greatest heartiness and freedom. The Sovereign of Japan has been greeted with cheers before this, but only spasmodically, the general custom being to preserve that respectful silence which was the rule in feudal times. The police authorities, also, after securing certain persons supposed to be dangerous, gave carte blanche to the remainder, and there has been no issue of irritating regulations, and no martialling of the crowds or attempts to prevent them seeing all they wanted to see.

The only persons who seem to be disgruntled are the journalists, who have made complaints that the Japanese Foreign Office and the British Embassy in Tokyo have insulted the Press by imposing needless restrictions on their free access to the Royal Prince. No specific

instances of their insults have been advanced, and those who know the Japanese journalist will be inclined to think that what rebuffs he may have received have been well deserved. Distinguished visitors to Japan have often to complain of the assaults of the journalists, even before they have set foot in the country. Magnesium torches are snatched in their faces, almost blinding them, without any leave asked, and their privacy is intruded on at all hours with strings of questions. If an answer is refused the interviewers appear nevertheless drawn from the imagination of the writers, and attributing to the visitor all kinds of distorted views, with a comment on his personal appearance and manners of a not very complimentary character. The Japanese journalist is, in fact, at the stage that the American journalist was in, fifty years ago. No doubt he will improve, but in the meantime he is a great nuisance. However, the PRINCE OF WALES has thrown some oil on the troubled waters of journalism by receiving a deputation of Tokyo journalists and shaking hands with all of them, an act of condescension which should satisfy them.

The PRINCE went to Japan at the happiest season, when the cherry and other flowers of the Spring are at their best, and the temperature neither too hot nor too cold. No doubt, after the heat of India, he will enjoy the coolness and, be able to recuperate so far as the unceasing round of engagements will let him. It is stated that these have been arranged so as to afford him a maximum of leisure, although to the ordinary observer the programme hardly gives him a minute to himself. The State banquet at the Palace was probably the most important item of this programme, since it gave the two PRINCES the opportunity to express to both their nations the sincerity of their feelings, but not the least interesting was the unveiling at the English Cathedral in Tokyo on Good Friday of two tablets to those fallen in the war, one to the civilians who volunteered from Tokyo, and the other to the officers who had been attached to the British Embassy in Tokyo in any capacity. Another tribute to those fallen in the war was the unveiling of a memorial arch at Yokohama recording the names of all the Allied nationals who had volunteered from Japan and had laid down their lives. Apart from these two solemn occasions, the visit has been a round of gaiety, wherein sight-seeing, dinners and balls were intermingled. At the ball given at the British Embassy, the PRINCE OF WALES is reported to have danced every dance, the first with Princess HIGASHI-FUSHIMI, a member of the Imperial House. The names of the other ladies are not recorded, although we notice that the names of the ladies honoured at the ball at Hongkong were transmitted abroad by REUTER's correspondent. The PRINCE REGENT, who was also present at the ball, did not dance, although he was an interested observer for a time. Another noteworthy event was a review held by the PRINCE REGENT at which the PRINCE OF WALES was the guest. To prevent any question of precedence, it is reported, the bands played the respective national anthems of the two countries simultaneously, with a very unharmonious effect! Portraits of the two PRINCES on horseback appeared in the Japanese papers, the PRINCE OF WALES being in the uniform of a Japanese officer.

To return to the Press, apart from any rumouring of the journalistic plunage, there has been a warm welcome for the PRINCE uttered in the editorial columns, together with a flight of poems of the usual high-flown character, describing the PRINCE in terms of adulation. The more serious side of the Press welcome is in the comments on the defunct Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Alliance is stated to have lasted so long that it has become a second nature with the Japanese to regard the British as their best friends, and the visit of the PRINCE OF WALES is thus an excellent opportunity for expressing the sincerity of this friendship. Perhaps it is as well to forget that there was a general attack on the Alliance at a certain period of the war by the Japanese journals, who described it as obsolete and a drag on Japan's progress. We are all liable to make mistakes, and the discovery that, although the Alliance Treaty has now become only a scrap of paper, its spirit survives stronger than ever, may be accepted. A bond of union, even if mutual benefit, has always something gallant about it, perhaps because it can never be quite certain that the benefit will not turn into an injury at any moment, and it is quite possible that friendship between Japan and Britain will not grow any less because of the abrogation of the Alliance. Certainly, the visit of the

PRINCE OF WALES will do a great deal to strengthen that spiritual friendship, and His Royal Highness is certain, with his winning courtesy and cordiality, to leave a very good impression behind him.

Mr. H. G. Simms has been appointed to succeed Mr. A. Brooke Smith as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Eighteen cases of plague were reported on April 23rd and 17 on the 26th. In the two days there were 19 deaths.

Rinderpest is prevalent among cows in the vicinity of Canton. During the past few days sixty cows are reported to have died from the disease.

A new class for beginners at the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Chinese Language School is announced to commence on Monday, May 8th.

The Bishop of Victoria left on the 26th inst. for Hongkong to attend the National Christian Conference. He hopes to return to Hongkong on about May 23rd.

The opening day of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club will take place on Saturday afternoon, 29th April, at 3.30 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.—Adv.

Mademoiselle Bidgrain, Travelling Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, will address the meeting at the Helena May Institute this morning, the 28th April, at 10.30 a.m.—Adv.

The following letter appears in the Peking and Tientsin Times, signed "Be aware"—I have been informed that Chang Tso-lin's soldiers declare openly everywhere that if they are defeated they will loot the foreign Concessions of Tientsin where the wealth of North China is accumulated. Fengtien soldiers in Shanghai have been watching the Tsin-Pu special trains with envious eyes. They say it is not very often they find in Manchuria such a wonderful source of revenue.

IMPRESSIONS OF A JUMBLE SALE.

UNION CHURCH HELPS ORPHAN HOMES.

Even a jumble sale, such as Union Church held, yesterday, to help the National Orphan Homes of Scotland, may throw its little ray of illumination upon some facet of that many-sided study, the ways of human nature. In the first place, the articles for sale reflect the outlook upon life of those who send their discarded articles of apparel. An intelligent observer (male) perhaps spoke from the heart when he hinted that the sale showed that there are some extravagant women in Hongkong. "The things they buy!" he said, "and the things they discard, scarcely worn, some of them, I assure you."

What Dives has no further use for, Lazarus at the gate is very glad to buy, for a few dollars; that was very evident yesterday. The question did arise whether some of the things were marked high enough in price by the un-commercial ladies who conducted the affair. Whole flocks were to be had for much less than \$3. The ladies should be positively braced in this matter, to charge too little is to compound a felony and help the purchaser to rob the orphans. Judging from the rush, only remembrance of sales in Oxford Street, that resulted in clearing the Chapel hall, within an hour, of everything that had been sent to the sale, the \$300 raised might have received a "percentage increase" (as they say in our local labour disputes) of 25 or 30 per cent.—had prices been a little "firmer."

However, a total of \$300 was regarded as highly satisfactory. The ladies who organised the affair—and it was, in the way, a triumph of organisation—were Mrs. Macdonald (President), Mrs. Macdonald (hon. secretary and treasurer), Mrs. Hickling, O.B.E., Mrs. Dover, Mrs. Couland, Mrs. J. McCubbin, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. P. D. Wilson, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. James Henderson, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Gerrard. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was unfortunately prevented by a chill from lending the affair the encouragement of his genial presence.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

While it is semi-officially reported that General Chen will return from Whachow to Canton very soon; at the urgent request of President Sun Yat Sen, the general impression seems to be that a military situation is developing which suggests that if General Chen returns it will be as master of the situation.

The news, however, is so conflicting that it is impossible to form any very clear conception of what is happening. President mandates have been issued appointing General Liang Hung-kai, Commander of the First Division of the Canton Army, and Mr. Ju Cho-man, Director-General of the Kwangtung Arsenal.

CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

COMPLEX SITUATION IN IRELAND.

FURTHER FRICTION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

The latest development is a complex situation in Ireland. There is a threatened rupture of the working relations between the Northern and Southern Governments, the latter refused to co-operate with Ulster on the Railway Commission, which is about to meet to settle the labour troubles; declaring that the situation in Belfast, and Sir James Craig's refusal to release certain prisoners, is tantamount to a breach of the agreement which was signed in London a month ago. The Free-State Commission will therefore act alone.

Sir James Craig in replying, contends that he has striven to fulfil the agreement with Mr. Collins, and points out the continuation of raids across the Ulster border and the boycott of Ulster goods.

Mr. Griffith addressing the re-assembled Dail Eireann, said that whatever measures were necessary, would be taken to secure that the electorate of Ireland would freely vote on the Treaty.

The Minister of defence denounced the mutineers. He said 331 Post Offices had been raided and many prominent firms were temporarily closing their offices.

REMARKABLE MANIFESTO FROM MAYNOOTH.

A remarkable manifesto has been unanimously issued by the Catholic Bishops assembled at Maynooth, which vigorously denounces the mutineers and says they are making a shameful war on their own country. They are pariahs instead of patriots and the whole system of military despotism is detestable and unbearable to the people, who regard it with horror and disgust.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN. TELEGRAPHS HIS SYMPATHY TO EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

Tokyo, April 25th.

On Thursday, the Prince of Wales arrived in Kyoto at 9.30 a.m. The city was gorgeously decorated and crowded with enthusiastic sight-seers.

The Prince was met by the Mayor and the Civic Authorities and drove amid a hurricane of "Banzais" to Omiya Palace. In the afternoon he visited the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama.

Before leaving Miyazoshita, His Royal Highness sent to the Prince Regent a telegram of sympathy for the sufferers in the earthquake. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

TWO CALLS ON SHARES.

Paris, April 25th.

It is understood that the directors of the Banque Industrielle have decided to call up the third and fourth instalments on shares, namely 250 francs per share, from 15th June to 15th July.

PRISON MUTINY IN INDIA.

WARDERS FIRE ON PRISONERS.

Calcutta, April 25th.

A serious fire has taken place in the Presidency Jail. A number of prisoners set fire to the buildings and attempted to break out. The warders used their firearms killing three. The jail did not contain any political prisoners.

THE MISSING SEAPLANE.

ALL PASSENGERS SAFE.

Miami, April 25th.

The missing seaplane mentioned yesterday, has been found at Wilson Island. All the passengers are safe.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Dallas, April 25th.

Forty-seven are dead and missing as a result of yesterday's floods.

EARLIER CABLES.

ECHO OF THE SILESIAN AFFAIR.

Paris, April 25th.

The Ambassadors' Conference has requested the German Ambassador to ask his Government if it had taken urgent measures to arrest and surrender to the Inter-Allied Commission in Silesia those participants in the Petersdorf affair who had taken refuge in Germany. It points out that any delay will raise the question of Germany's responsibility.

[The affair referred to, occurred in February. Following a conflict between Germans and French, in which lives were lost, hidden depots of arms were discovered, including machine-guns and mine-throwers.]

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO "SEE IT THROUGH."

Genoa, April 25th.

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. Lloyd George is going home at the week-end. On the contrary, it is announced that Mr. Lloyd George will not leave before the essential work of the conference has been completed.

POLISH REPLY TO RUSSIA.

Genoa, April 25th.

M. Skirmuntz (the Polish Foreign Minister) has replied to M. Chicherin that he does not admit the right of Russia to intervene in the relations between Poland and other States, and declares that Poland's participation in the conference on Russian affairs is not connected with the treaty of Riga. He denies that the latter bound Poland to assist in securing *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government, pointing out that the signatories confined themselves to opining that recognition would be advantageous to the reconstruction of Eastern Europe.

M. POINCARÉ'S DISTURBING SPEECH.

Genoa, April 25th.

On account of the uncertainty produced by M. Poincaré's speech a definite plan is afoot to summon a meeting of the signatories to the Versailles Treaty with the object of analysing the statement and clearing the air. The meeting will probably be held next week.

IF GERMANY DEFAULTS.

Paris, April 25th.

According to a message from Genoa, privately discussing outstanding Anglo-French questions with M. Barthou, it is understood that Mr. Lloyd George recommended an Allied meeting at Genoa to discuss a common attitude in the event of Germany defaulting on May 31st. He suggested that M. Poincaré should attend.

CONFLAGRATION IN SPAIN.

FAMILIES BURNT TO DEATH.

Malaga, April 25th.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in a building occupied by a number of Government departments. The upper stories, housing subordinate officials, were cut off and several families perished. The fire brigade was powerless. It was feared that the conflagration would spread to the ground floor, where munitions for the African Army are stored.

A BIG DEATH-ROLL.

The fire death-roll now amounts to between 50 and 60.

BUILDING STILL BURNING.

The building is still burning, but it is hoped that the flames will be mastered before they reach the Civil Governor's apartments.

Hitherto twenty-two bodies have been recovered and it is feared there are others among the wreckage. A number of deaths resulted through victims jumping from windows.

THE BOTTOMLEY CASE.

PROSECUTION ASKS FOR COMMITTAL ON FIVE CHARGES.

London, April 25th.

The prosecution, in closing the case against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, asked for his committal to trial on five charges of fraudulent conversion aggregating £215,415.

Mr. Bottomley applied for an adjournment on the ground that the prosecution had produced a procession of witnesses who had not received their money back. He wished to consider whether he should produce evidence in rebuttal or merely submit a statement.

The case was adjourned until April 29th.

BIG PETROL FIRE IN LONDON.

FORTY-FIVE FIRE BRIGADES ENGAGED.

London, April 25th.

Forty-five fire brigades fought a fire from petrol at a distillery in Hackney (East London). Lorries were requisitioned to throw tons of sand on the blazing oil that was shooting up. Occupants of the neighbouring houses and factories evacuated their premises. The fire was eventually controlled, only the still-house being gutted. Fifty tanks, each of five thousand gallons, within the works escaped.

IRISH COMMANDANT SHOT DEAD.

London, April 25th.

The I.R.A. Loyalist commandant, Michael O'Neill, of the 3rd Cork Brigade, was shot dead at Bandon while accompanying other officers on official duty to the house of a farmer near Bandon. A man has been arrested.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEA RACE.

ST. LOUIS WINS BY THREE LENGTHS.

London, April 25th.

The Two Thousand Guinea race resulted—St. Louis (6-1), 1; Pondoland (6-1), 2; Captain Cuttle (4-1), 3; Twenty-two Waa by three lengths, with the second another four lengths behind.

INTER-UNIVERSITY LACROSSE.

Cambridge, (Mass.), April 25th.

The combined Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team beat Harvard University by 5 to 2.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

MUCH DEVASTATION AND MANY CASUALTIES.

Tokyo, April 25th.

An earthquake occurred at 10 a.m., lasting fifteen minutes, which damaged buildings in the city and its vicinity, including the American Embassy. Many exhibits for the Peace Exhibition were broken, the seismographs of the Observatory were damaged, and telegraphs and telephones were interrupted. Three persons were killed and 100 injured, Europeans not being included.

There was also damage at Yokohama, where the Chinese quarters were destroyed and the waterworks damaged.

The Prince of Wales, motoring from Hakone towards Kyoto did not feel the shock.

ABOLITION OF "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

COMMANDER HASLEWOOD'S APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

London, April 25th.

The annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society, presided over by Mr. Charles Roberts, former Under Secretary for India, passed a resolution on the motion of Viscountess Gladstone, congratulating Mr. Churchill on the abolition of *mui tsai* slavery.

Commander Haslewood hoped the community in Hongkong would co-operate in the final abolition of the system. He emphasised that action had been taken by the same officials who had consistently denied that anything was wrong.

Commander and Mrs. Haslewood were entertained to luncheon prior to the meeting. Haslewood, responding to congratulations, acknowledged the naval authorities of any blame for his retirement. He declared that the latter had to do what they did in view of a letter sent them by the former Governor of Hongkong in reference to Mrs. Haslewood's activities.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

RED CROSS DISCUSSIONS INITIATED.

Geneva, April 25th.

The Opium Commission decided to initiate discussions among the Red Cross Societies in all countries interested in the opium problem in order to prepare an education campaign on the dangers and abuses of drugs.

"WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS."

THE STORY OF A FORGED BANK NOTE.

London, April 25th.

A forged bank note of the Mercantile Bank of India was described at a surprise generally in the financial district, although in certain quarters reports have been current for some time that action in this direction was contemplated by one of these institutions. Banking interests view the movement as one which is more or less general on the part of institutions with foreign trade relationships. The question which has been raised here is as to whether the banks with special organizations will absorb such organizations into their systems or gradually liquidate the business which was built up on the ways of war-time prosperity.

The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation was organized with the idea of doing business with the Far East and with this in view branches were started up in Seattle, San Francisco, Yokohama, Tokyo, Shanghai and Paris. The Union Bank of Canada took charge of the London and Canadian correspondence of the institution.

According to the statement of as of June 30th, 1921, the capital of the Park-Union is \$14,000,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of \$625,411. The last statement issued showed that issued loans and bills purchased amounted to \$7,887,800 and customers' liability for acceptances reached \$6,372,693; liabilities due to banks and correspondents \$1,939,778; due to individuals, \$4,750,000, and acceptances \$6,804,784.

The corporation was organized under the banking law of New York State and was operated under the regulations and supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

When the announcement was made bankers stated their belief that the action which had been taken furnished further evidence of the hazards involved in the foreign trade situation since the start of the worldwide depression. In many quarters the taking over of the affairs of the Park-Union by the Asia Banking Corporation was regarded as a tactical move further to strengthen the position of the latter organization.

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

PROPOSED "BOOZE SHIP."

New York, March 13th.

Plans to anchor a floating liquor palace outside the territorial waters of the United States are proceeding, despite the announced opposition of the prohibition authorities here, according to the promoters the details of the "recreation ship" have all been worked out and the vessel will be ready next July.

Mr. J. V. Martin, the self-styled agent for the financial interests behind the scheme, says that the "booze ship" will be English, of the *Leviathan* type, and manned by a European crew, and everything will be done lawfully. The ship, in effect, will represent Europe on a section, each having the atmosphere and customs of the country assigned to it. The countries represented will be England, France, Spain, Italy, and a country of the Orient. In each section there will be served the favourite wines, liquors, and foods.

Daily Telegraph.

LAUNDRY MEN'S DEMAND.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Recently a demand for an increase of wages was submitted by laundry-men of the Wanchai district. The demand took the form of a letter from one of the four existing laundry-men's guilds which was despatched to the employers on Wednesday. The demand was promptly met and an increase of 83 per cent for the regular washmen and ninety cents for casual hand was granted.

The increase represents a 30 per cent rise on the wages of the regularly employed.

PARK-UNION BANK'S LIQUIDATION.

HAZARDS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

THE BANK'S LOSSES.

The following report which appeared in the *New York Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin* of March 15th last is interesting in view of recent banking developments in the Far East:

Gradual liquidation of the business of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, organized in 1919 and owned jointly by the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada, was decided upon at a meeting of directors of that institution held here yesterday afternoon.

Officials of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation will be taken into the directorate and management of the Asia Banking Corporation and the latter will take over the business of the Park-Union. The decision was prompted by the present limited condition of the foreign field, an official statement issued after the meeting declared.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The formal announcement of the retirement of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation was as follows:

"The Asia Banking Corporation announces that at a meeting of its directors held today, Charles A. Holder was elected president, T. Fred Aspdien and Irving Scott, vice-presidents, and E. B. Macneil, Secretary. Charles H. Sabin, formerly president of the Asia Banking Corporation, was elected chairman of the board of directors and Charles A. Holder and T. Fred Aspdien, directors.

"The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation announces that on and after April 1st, 1922, its business will be conducted at the office of the Asia Banking Corporation, 55 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Holder and Mr. Aspdien will for the present remain officers of the Park-Union and direct its affairs. The Park-Union, feeling that the foreign field is limited under present business conditions, decided to withdraw gradually from its activities under the above arrangement. The Asia Banking Corporation, with its management strengthened by its new officers, will continue to offer its services to the public in the Far Eastern banking field, and especially invites the business of the customers of the 'Park-Union'."

LARGE LOSSES SUFFERED.

The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation is known to have suffered considerable losses through recent failures of large foreign trade houses operating in the Far East. For instance, in the Childs & Joseph failure there was due to the Park-Union \$571,000, of which \$300,000 alone was secured by sufficient collateral.

Yesterday's announcement came as a surprise generally in the financial district, although in certain quarters reports have been current for some time that action in this direction was contemplated by one of these institutions. Banking interests view the movement as one which is more or less general on the part of institutions with foreign trade relationships. The question which has been raised here is as to whether the banks with special organizations will absorb such organizations into their systems or gradually liquidate the business which was built up on the ways of war-time prosperity.

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH RUGBY.

INTERNATIONAL SPOILED BY HIGH WIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Belfast, March 1st.

However, we may dislike the politics of the majority in Ireland, there is no doubt that the Rugby players of the Green Isle are prime favourites in Scotland. Not that they are transcendently great in the finer features of the game; but because of the spirit they always show in the international contests. They are chivalrous, scrupulously fair in tactics, and thorough sportsmen in every respect. Never is there the slightest suspicion of bitterness. In that respect, indeed, the annual match between Ireland and Scotland is unique.

In the match just decided it cannot be said that it was at all an up-to-date exhibition of Rugby football. For this no doubt the weather was largely responsible. The wind blew with hurricane force, and open play was of the most difficult character. Under the circumstances it was largely a forward game, and as both sides were well matched as regards weight and skill, there was no end of quick rushes, good dribbling, and exciting tackling. If anything, the Scottish forwards were not quite so good in "marking" as in the game with Wales, and it was due to a defect in this phase of play that J. Clark, after fully half-an-hour's play, opened the scoring for Ireland. The place, taken by T. G. Wallis, was not converted, the wind interfering. The second period was more in favour of Scotland, and for a time it looked as if they might run up a good score. But the Irish defence, in which W. E. Crawford was pre-eminent, was extremely difficult to overcome. In time, however, W. E. Bryce, by a fine individual effort, got over, and then E. H. Liddell, after some promiscuous work in which there was a good deal of luck, followed, but both place kicks were failures. The game, not by any means a brilliant one, ended in Scotland's favour by 6 points to 3, and the honours of the fight were nothing to go into raptures about. The general belief is that the weather conditions saved Ireland from a heavier defeat.

One has to go back many years for a forward side equal to the one now representing Scotland. There may have been more brilliant packs, but in recent years at least we have not had one to rival the present for honest work and a consuming desire to conserve the honour of Scottish Rugby. While "modernism" was developed during the game as much as the blustering storm would permit, there is no concealing the fact that the forwards paved the way for the triumph. Every one of the Scottish eight played up to reputation. None, however, played better than J. H. Lawrie and Captain Usher. As in the game with Wales, the Melrose man showed that a great forward he is; while Usher, if he made one mistake in the second half which presented Ireland with a great chance, was a brilliant and resourceful as ever. That he is a master of tactics was seen by the way in which he led the forwards, particularly in the second half.

After making liberal allowance for the wind, the work of the backs, with the exception of W. E. Bryce and A. L. Gracie, and, in a lesser sense, E. Warren and C. Browning, was rather disappointing. C. P. S. Macpherson was not as good, as in the game with Wales, H. H. Forsyth was neither better nor worse, while E. H. Liddell, though he managed to break his International "duck" was not wholly a success. His kicking was feeble, he displayed more than once the fatal two minds, and there was a want of resolution when confronted by opposition. The disappointment in Liddell's case was all the greater because so much was expected of him. Bryce is in the first flight of modern scrum halfbacks; there is nothing he does not know about the game and everything is the work of an artist. Gracie was a great factor in Scotland's victory, and the sickle conditions influenced his play comparatively little.

The Irish forwards were little short of the Scottish in all-round excellence. The old characteristics are still there in all their freshness and charm, though perhaps not so pronounced as in years past. They did not break up as rapidly as the Scottish eight, especially in the second half, and this would seem to indicate that the hooking on the part of the home side was not all that it might have been.

SCOTTISH TEAM.

H. H. Forsyth (Oxford University); A. Browning (Glasgow High School); R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals); A. L. Gracie (Harlequins); and E. H. Liddell (Edinburgh University); G. P. S. Macpherson (Oxford University); and W. E. Bryce (Selkirk); C. M. Usher (captain) (Edinburgh Wanderers); J. M. Bannerman (Glasgow High School); D. M. Bertram (Watsonians); J. C. R. Buchanan (Stewart's College); J. R. Lawrie (Melrose); D. S. Davies (Hawick); and W. G. Dobson (Heriot's).

THE SCOTTISH CAP.

The third round in the Scottish Cap provided a series of attractive games. The most exciting was the victory of Hamilton Academicals over Celtic; indeed it was the first real surprise of the competition. It need scarcely be said that it was entirely against previous form, and the strong wind no doubt helped the provincial club to lower the colours of the redoubtable Glasgow combination. The tit-bit of the draw was the meeting of Rangers and Heart of Mid-Lothian, but it was a disappointing affair. The Rangers gave a brilliant exposition of football, and were not over-rewarded by their four goals. The Hearts made a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KEEP OUT OF PALESTINE.

SIR STUART SAMUEL'S ADVICE TO JEWS.

Sir Stuart Samuel, brother of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner of Palestine, is one of those orthodox Jews who do not see eye to eye with the Zionists. There are concerning the unhappy state of Palestine, many such. They include some of the wealthiest Jews in Britain, the United States, France and Italy, men who have had the courage to declare that Zionist national aspirations are wrongly based and must end in economic failure.

Sir Stuart is president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and is thus qualified to speak for a very important section of the 250,000 Jews in this country, though he does not claim to be their mouthpiece in this matter.

"I have spoken freely," he told a *Daily Mail* reporter, "because I feel that Lord Northcliffe has been very moderate, very wise, and very kindly in his statement."

"Those who feel with me are profoundly dissatisfied with the Zionist organization. We do not like its methods or the manner in which it has spent its money. That money has been subscribed by the poorest of Jews. I know men earning £1 and £2 a week who have promised £100 to it, out of their zeal for an ideal which I believe to be built on a false foundation."

"If there is one matter in which Lord Northcliffe has gone wrong I believe it to be in his estimate of the 'Halutzim' (pioneer immigrants). I have seen thousands of them coming from countries in which they have been oppressed. I have known them come to this country and set the down quickly to let the influence of freedom and good laws into good citizens. If good government and good laws are given to them in Palestine they will be equally good citizens."

"Not long ago I visited the Jewish colonies in Palestine. Even the oldest are not economically sound. The Economic Board upon which I sit is trying to do what it can to save them from disaster, but we refuse to be identified with the Jewish Nationalists, whose plans for transforming Palestine into a National Home for the Jews are built upon sand and must fail."

"If a Jew came to me and asked me whether or not he should emigrate to Palestine I would say firmly, No. The same energy and purpose as is now being thrown by these emigrants into their hopeless work in Palestine would bring them ample recompense and happiness in any part of the world."

A TOBACCO FORTUNE.

SIR EDWARD C. WILLS.

Sir Edward Channing Wills, second Bt., F.O.S., of Harcombe Chudleigh, Devon, a member of the famous Bristol tobacco family and a director of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., who died on October 14th last, aged 60 years, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £247,733, with net personalty £208,531. The duties on the property at this valuation will amount to about £70,000.

OTHER FAMILY FORTUNES.

Four members (including the testator's father) of this family, who have died during recent years left property valued at over one million sterling, viz.:

Sir Edward Payson Wills, who died in 1910 £2,580,095

Sir Frederick Wills, Bt., who died in 1909 2,918,114

Mr. Henry Overton Wills, who died in 1911 2,000,009

Lord Winterstoke, who died in 1911 1,600,000

The only other family with a similar record is the Coak family, of the famous cotton combine, four of whose members died within a period of two years each leaving over a million sterling. The actual amounts of the personal estate as sworn for probate were:—

Mr. Peter Coats, who died in 1913 £2,523,270

Mr. James Coats, jun., who died intestate 1,964,745

Sir James Coats, Bt., who died in 1913 1,773,870

Mr. Archibald Coats, who died in 1912 1,499,125

lamentably poor appearance. Morton also won with surprising ease against Clyde, whose defence is reputedly one of the best in the League. The meeting of the Northern rivals, Aberdeen and Dundee, was responsible for a fierce encounter, and the result, a win for Aberdeen, was against popular opinion, which favoured a draw. Injuries to three of their defenders handicapped Dundee badly, who, it will be recalled, beat Aberdeen in both games in the League competition.

SCOTTISH OVER-THIRD ROUND.

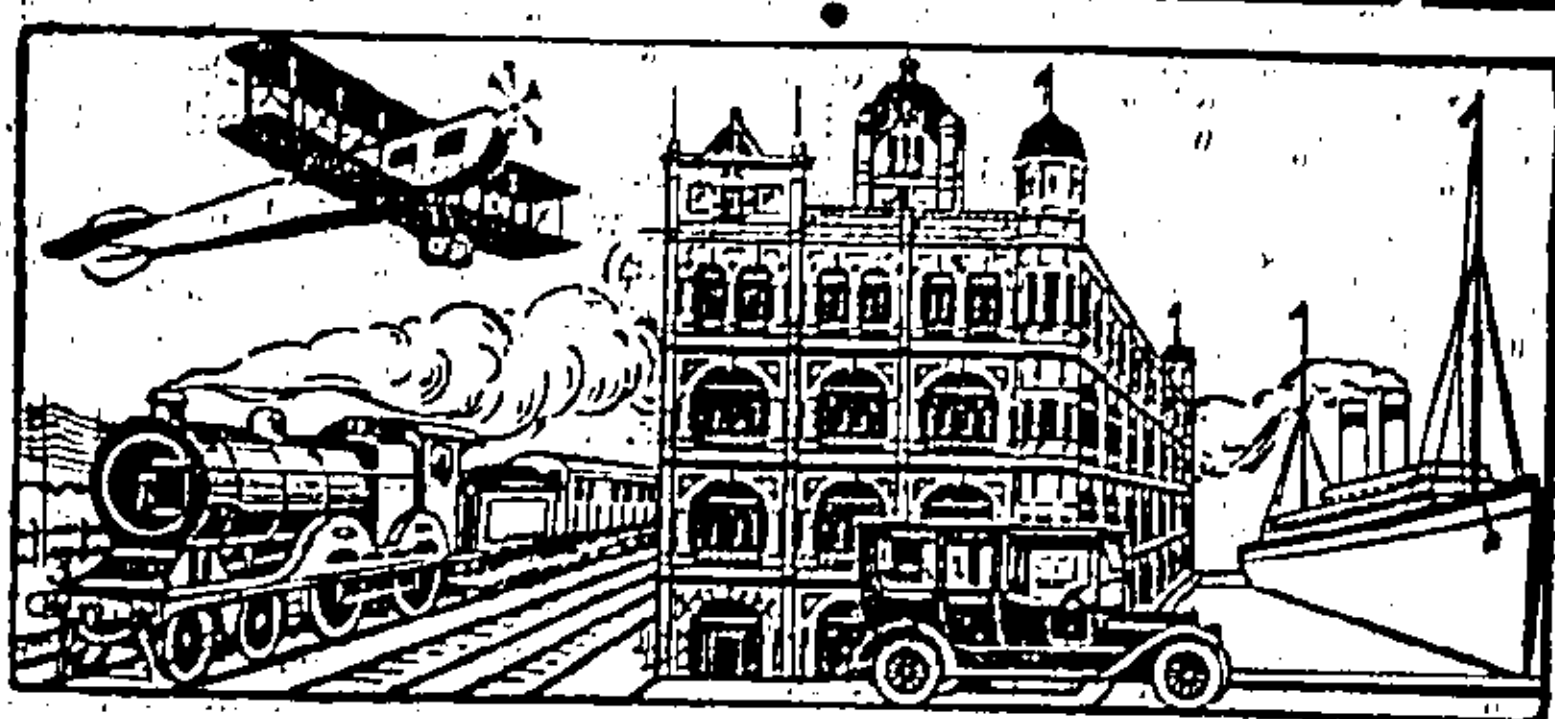
Aberdeen, 3; Dundee, 0.

Morton, 4; Clyde, 1

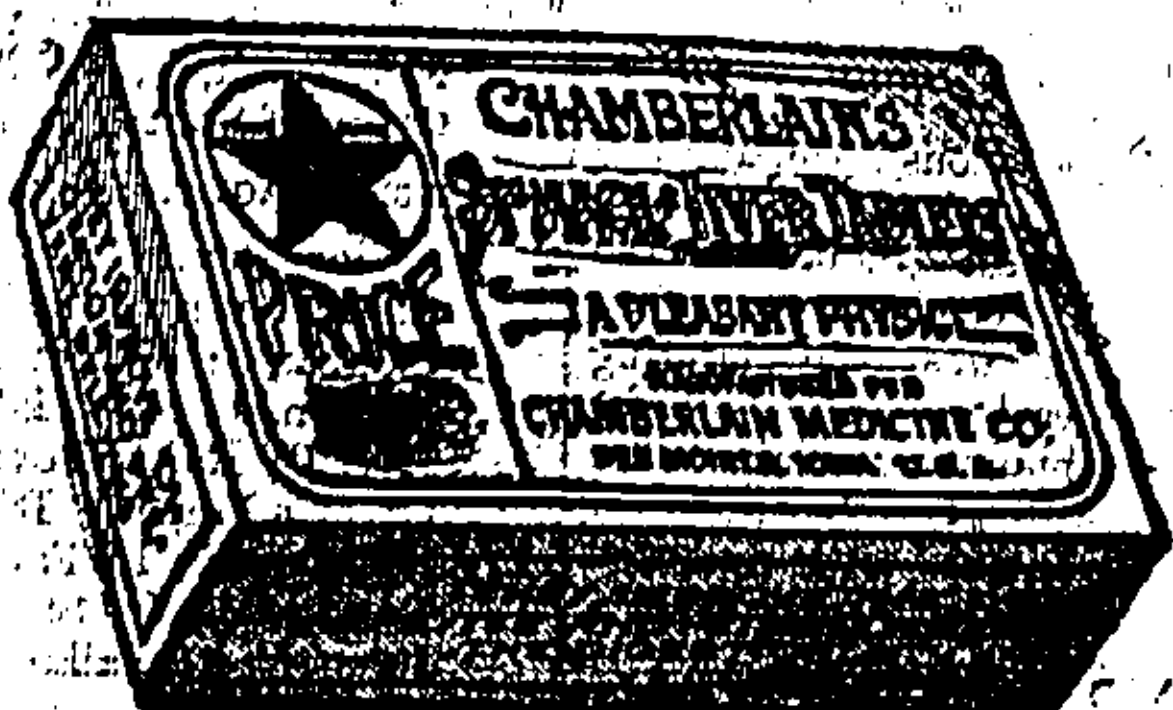
BOTTLED IN ENGLAND Ross's "R" BRAND PILSENER BEER



PER DOZEN PINTS

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**REMOVAL NOTICE.**HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 16, Des Vœux Rd., C.,
(Between Our Former Premises and Blue Bird's)On display New Stock of
**MANILA HEMP HATS,
SWATOW DRAWN WORKS,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES.****SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,**
Phone No. 2860. P. O. Box 445.**FIRST QUALITY
English Varnishes**FOR
HOUSES, SALOONS OF SHIPS, RAILWAY COACHES,
MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, LOCOMOTIVES, etc., etc.
MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.

**Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,**
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.**THE DANCING CRAZE.
RETURN OF THE ORIGINAL FALSE.**

In the annual report of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, there is a significant passage with regard to the extraordinary popularity of dancing at the present time. "The public," it says, "with depleted pockets after a mad orgy of spending have largely deserted their usual forms of entertainment and have been to a considerable extent devoting such spare cash as they possess to dancing. The head has given way to the feet. Drama (legitimate and otherwise) the music-hall, and the concert room are all suffering from an unprecedented slump. The cinema is sharing the same fate." Such an admission from a competitive form of entertainment is unusually interesting.

In view of the falling-off in favour of most other forms of entertainment, it is surprising that dancing has grown so popular. All last year dances grew in popularity, and at the present time the craze seems to have reached its zenith. The number of private and public dances has grown enormously, and the official seal of approval was set on the public dancing hall when, a little while ago the Duke of York visited the Hammermith Palais de Danse on the occasion of a function that had been arranged for charity. Moreover he joined in the dancing. Dancing competitions are being held all over the country, and it is a sign of the popularity of dancing that at a matinee for charity at the Aldwych Theatre there is to be decided on the stage during the performance the "final of a value and fox-trot competition, in which only amateur dancers can compete."

At the moment there is a distinct change in the public attitude towards some of the dances that were popular last year, and some that were thought to be out of date are now coming back into the programmes. The value for instance is coming into favour again in its original form and the fox-trot at last seems to be losing some of its excessive popularity. In addition a simple form of the exotic tango seems to be coming into prominence.

HINTS TO THE RUN DOWN.

Dr. Elred M. Corner, the St. Thomas's Hospital specialist, spoke of a new cure for people run down in health in a lecture on Work, Fatigue, and Rest, at the Institute of Hygiene. When a person becomes worked out, run down, or depressed, either from bodily exertion or the stress of daily life, he said, the reaction is due to acid in the system. An antidote to acid is an alkaline, such as bicarbonate of soda. The amount of this to the given depends on the patient, and should be gauged by the way he reacts when treated. The old-fashioned medicines for patients suffering in this way gave them, figuratively speaking, a clout on the side of the head. They might often benefit by having their self-control stimulated, but we must realise that there are definite bodily changes which have to be met. Care should be taken in the vegetables given to the patient. Many, such as rhubarb, contain acids which might be deleterious. As a recreation for those suffering from fatigue there is nothing better than the sawing of wood. Mr. Gladstone and the Kaiser, both men in high positions suffering from stress and strain, found relief in that pastime, and personally I have found it to be of the greatest help to many patients. Dr. Corner condemned tonics and alcohol, and recommended the onion as a "very much neglected and very excellent vegetable." On the subject of operations he said that the use of gas was slow, coming in again in England, and was in time sup-
anesthetic gas—the ordinary nitrous oxide used by dentists—was practically harmless, while anaesthetics were far from being so.

**MEDIAEVAL IDEAS
THE ARK.**

At a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, held at Burlington House, M. G. C. Druce gave a lantern lecture on "Noah's Ark and other tales illustrated in medieval art." He said that the toyshop model of the Ark was based on the Thirteenth Century Type. In early Christian art, as shown on the sarcophagi of the Third and Fourth Centuries in the Lateran Museum, the Ark was a simple box; but in medieval art it had become changed into the "houseboat" type, as might be seen on the bronze doors of the Church of St. Sene in Verona.

In the manuscript of Chaucer's "Metrical Paraphrase of Scriptural History," the Ark was represented as having three stories, and two towers surmounted by weather-cocks, and the Deity was seen standing at the door and inviting the family of Noah to enter without delay. Examination of "Queen Mary's Psalter," early Fourteenth Century, in the British Museum, showed that it contained four miniatures of the Ark, with texts. In one of them the Devil came to Noah's wife and inquired where her husband was. When she said that she did not know the Devil said that Noah had gone to betray her and all the world, and on his advice she gave Noah a potion to make him reveal everything. In another picture the Devil was seen going into the Ark, and Noah cried "Benedicite," whereupon the Devil, who had gained surreptitious entry, because so frightened that he fled through a hole in the bottom, and the serpent plucked the gap with his tail to prevent the vessel from sinking.

Mr. Druce also dealt with the legend of the Dancing Girl at Herod's Feast. Alexander's Romance, the Story of the Clever Lame, and other medieval tales, in similar fashion, accompanying his remarks with illustrations from wood and stone carving and illuminated manuscripts.

These Government forms! A foreigner (the Singapore Free Press says) recently received one, and after much trouble returned it filled in as follows:—
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EMPIRE MIGRATION. RE-DISTRIBUTING THE POPULATION.

Before a large audience of members of the Royal Colonial Institute and their friends, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery, M. P., read a paper on March 14th, at the Edward VII. Rooms of the Hotel Victoria on Migration within the Empire. Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, occupied the chair.

Colonel Amery, at the outset of his remarks, said a better re-distribution of the British population of the Empire was the key to most of the problems which face us here and in the Dominions. The consequences of the Great War had only emphasised the need for an active policy of co-operation, based upon a recognition of this fact, between all the Governments of the Empire. The problem of unemployment was essentially a problem of the right distribution of population. In the British Empire to-day that population was wrongly distributed, first, as between industry and agriculture, and secondly as between Great Britain and the Dominions. In Great Britain the population was over 400 to the square mile; in the Dominions it was under six to the square mile. The need for more population in the Dominions to make possible the development of their natural resources was as great as our need for a temporary reduction of our population. The only effective and permanent cure of the evils arising from a faulty distribution in the Empire as a whole was to secure a right distribution. In other words, the key to the employment situation was the shifting of British population from Great Britain to the Dominions and from industry to agriculture. It was needed was a policy of Empire migration and Empire land settlement carried out on a large scale. The two would have to go hand in hand, for the capacity of the Dominions to absorb additional urban population was narrowly limited by the growth of their agricultural population and by the inevitable objection of their own industrial workers to the influx of competitive labour.

SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE EMPIRE.
It might be suggested, continued Colonel Amery, that the most obvious remedy, as far as Great Britain was concerned, was to settle her industrial population on her own land. But the efforts already made in that direction indicated that the process would be slow and costly, and apart from the actual limitation of the land available, there could be little prospect of an agricultural development in Great Britain capable of supporting a really large population with a policy of direct subsidy or protection on a scale for which no political party had so far ventured to make itself responsible. Such a policy of Empire settlement and migration would necessarily cost money. But it would secure a real and lasting improvement at far less cost than the present system of relief works and doles. At the present moment we were spending on relief of unemployment, of one kind or another, at the rate of at least £100,000,000 a year. The whole of this great expenditure afforded a purely temporary relief. It effected no permanent cure. On the contrary, it aggravated the situation by the crippling burden which it imposed on industry, and by the extent to which it prevented natural economic adjustments.

There were many people he knew who looked with considerable suspicion upon any movement that would encourage the outflow of population from Great Britain. They feared that the result would be not only to weaken the general economic strength and tax-bearing capacity of the country by reducing its total population, but also to bring about a progressive deterioration of that population, both physically and morally, by the constant withdrawal of the best types. To the latter argument he would reply that the difference between the best and the less good in this country was very largely a matter of opportunity. Anything that would diminish congestion and unemployment, that would reduce blind-alley occupations for the young, that would ease the housing situation, was bound to improve the physique and the moral and mental fibre of the whole nation. The men who went might be at the moment above the average. But the average would be far higher for their going. He must not, of course, be understood as suggesting that migration was, by itself, an alternative to social and economic reform at home. On the contrary, by rendering the problem more manageable it enabled them to tackle it with greater prospect of success and consequently with greater confidence.

Colonel Amery, having dealt with the general point of view of the problem, then referred to the actual work with which he had been concerned in the last three years as chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, which, under the Secretary of State for the Colonies, carries out the Government policy on Empire settlement and migration. Their first duty, here as overseas, was to the ex-Service men. These men fought for the Empire as a whole, and not for this country only. They ought to have easy access to every chance which the Empire had to offer, and they accordingly persuaded the Government to include among the facilities given to ex-Service men, and to ex-Service women also, a free passage for themselves and their families to any part of the British Empire. This offer was subject to certain very important conditions, important from the point of view both of the men themselves and of the Dominions to which they went. The one was that they should have assured employment in prospect—they did not wish their gift to them to be a mere temptation to their own possible undoing. The other was they should, from the point of view of the Oversea Government concerned, be in every respect, both personally and with regard to the local economic situation, suitable recipients of this assistance. They had, in fact, entrusted the whole responsibility for selection in this

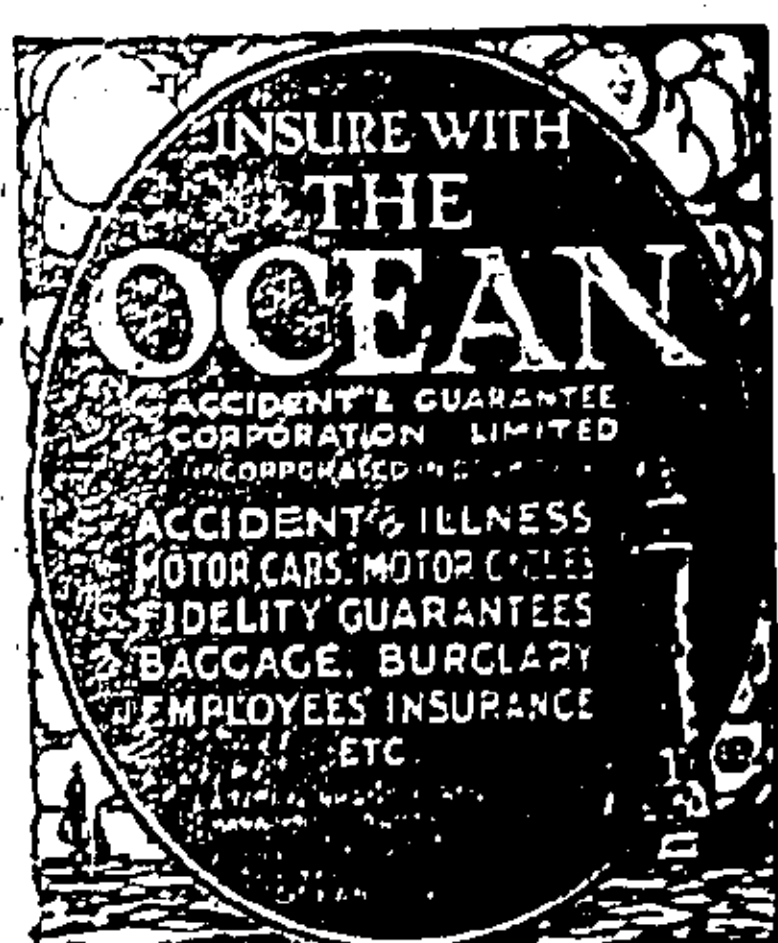
respect to the representatives of the Oversea Governments.

As several of the Governments had, in view of their own employment situation, practically confined their endorsement to men willing to go upon the land, or to women prepared to enter domestic service, the numbers who might have availed themselves of the scheme had been very much limited. Those who had actually been passed had been less than a third of the applicants, and the number of those applying had, of course, been kept down by a knowledge of the conditions laid down. Even so, the numbers who had actually gone were not inconsiderable. The total, by the time applications still pending had been considered, would amount to about 50,000 ex-Service men, making with their families a total of 100,000 persons.

FREE PASSAGES.
The ex-Service free passages scheme had been money well spent from the point of view of the British Government, even though it had paid the whole cost of the passages itself. That was a natural arrangement while the resources of the Dominions were completely taken up in the task of the repatriation and resettlement of their own ex-Service men. But it obviously could only be a temporary arrangement. Any permanent scheme for Empire migration and settlement must be based on the financial co-operation of the Dominions, whose need for population to develop their resources and sustain their defence and their standard of progress was at least as great as our need for the transfer of surplus population. That was the view of the Dominions as well, and in February of last year a preliminary conference took place, at which the whole problem was fully discussed. The February Conference put forward proposals for co-operation between the British and Oversea Governments in a comprehensive scheme of migration and settlement. The British Government undertook to take part in such a scheme up to a maximum of £2,000,000 a year. Of this sum it was proposed that about half should be devoted to assisted passages and other forms of assistance to actual migration. But it was contemplated that the assistance should be largely by way of loan and not of free grant, and that in any case the cost should be shared equally between the British Government and the Dominion concerned. The other half was to be devoted to advances to settlers on the land, reckoned at a maximum of £300 per settler, made through the Oversea Governments, or in certain cases through private organisations, providing that the cost of the cost of settlement and of the necessary advances (amounting as a rule to about £1,000 altogether) were found by the other Government or organisation concerned.

It was the emphatic conviction of the Conference that the direct settlement of men on the land as primary producers was the key to the whole problem, and that without it the capacity of the Dominions to absorb any additional industrial and urban population was very narrowly limited. Senator Millen, indeed, on behalf of Australia, prepared to go decidedly further than the British Government were willing to go at the time in the direction of large schemes for the opening up and development of new areas in Australia involving the raising by Australia, with the financial co-operation of this country, of sums of £20,000,000 or more over a short period of years. The Conference of Prime Ministers, after full investigation, formally by resolution approved the proposals of the February Conference, the Dominions undertaking to co-operate effectively with the United Kingdom in developing schemes based on those proposals, though South Africa made it clear that the limited field for white labour in the Union would preclude co-operation on the lines contemplated by the other Dominions.

Another most important aspect of the problem was that of the migration of women. There was to-day a surplus in Great Britain of 1,700,000 women. In the Dominions there was a small deficit of women measured simply by the standard of the arithmetical equality of the sexes. But measured by the standard of the social need for the services of women in household work, there was a far greater deficit, and one that in every direction was having a most prejudicial effect on the social life of the Dominions. Here, too, much could be done by training to enable those without any experience to enter successfully upon domestic work overseas. In all questions dealing with the migration of women the Oversea Settlement Committee had received invaluable help from the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, and had, in fact, felt that the work of giving information, advice, and assistance to women, especially to those travelling alone, could be far more effectively and sympathetically given through a voluntary organisation than through any Government office.



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SANDAKAN	"YUSANG"	Saturday,	29th April,	Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday,	29th April,	Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday,	30th April,	daylight
SHANGHAI	"TINSANG"	Sunday,	30th April,	daylight
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KINGSANG"	Sunday,	30th April,	daylight
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday,	2nd May,	noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday,	3rd May,	10 a.m.
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M.V. "GLENAPP"	22nd May, GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
M.V. "GLENARRY"	9th June, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	9th June, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

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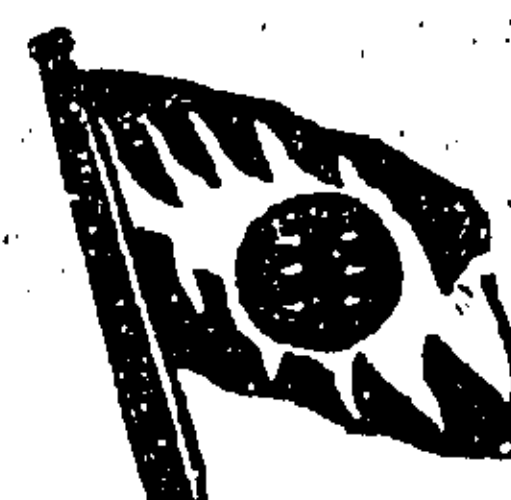
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ARRIVALS

April 28th.
Bengal Maru, Japanese str., 2,321 tons, Capt. N. Yokota, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Daiichi Maru, Japanese str., 1,133 tons, Capt. C. Miyake, from Moji, with coal.—M.B.K.
Georgia Maru, British str., 2,909 tons, Capt. G. B. Mercer, from Portland, with coal.—M.B.K.
Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 1,484 tons, Capt. B. Kaniwara, from Paracels.—Yamashita.
Lake Gipsy, American str., 1,654 tons, Capt. S. A. Mansfield, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Shinyu Maru, Japanese str., 532 tons, Capt. Tomitori, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura.
Toshio Maru, Japanese str., 3,375 tons, Capt. N. Shibata, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

April 27th.

Com. Rance, French str., 5,034 tons, Capt. Angelyer, from Chiawangtao, with coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
Haigang, British str., 1,262 tons, Capt. W. S. Thomas, from Saigon, with rice.—Rock Tai Cheong.
Kaiping, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Palotte, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.
Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. W. Toukin, from Canton, none.—B. & S.
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 6,120 tons, Capt. Matsuyama, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kwangchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. E. Plunkett Cole, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Mika Maru, Japanese str., 1,553 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Port Paracels, with lime stone.—Yamashita.
Providence, Norwegian str., 693 tons, Capt. H. H. From, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Kwang Mow Tai.
Santa, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. Thomas, from Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Kuen Sang.
Suway, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. W. Shann, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sunmy, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Virell, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Chan Jin Wa, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat S.S. Co.
Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Gauld, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Telemaque, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Saigon, with rice.—Wo Fat Shing.
Tzichow, British str., 3,635 tons, Capt. F. C. E. van Scherneck, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—J.C.I.L.

CLEARANCES

April 27th.
Bengal Maru, for Singapore.
Hozu Maru, for Hoikow.
Kachow, for Weihaiwei.
Kaiping, for Swatow.
Kanchow, for Amoy.
Kashima Maru, for Bangkok.
Kwangchow, for Amoy.
Persia, for Shanghai.
Podre, for K. C. Wan.
Providence, for Canton.
Shinyu Maru, for Taiwan.
Santa, for Canton.
Suway, for Canton.
Taiwan Maru, for Swatow.
Taiwan Maru, for K. C. Wan.
Taiwan Maru, for Hoikow.
Tongler, for Newchwang.
Toshio Maru, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on April 26th, at 9.30 a.m., left at 8 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on April 28th, at 6 a.m.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on April 25th, left on April 26th, at 1 p.m., and was due at Yokohama on April 27th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Alita Maru* (Calcutta line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on April 26th, and is expected here April 30th.
The s.s. *Nislan* arrived in port on April 26th, and will sail for Singapore via Swatow on the 29th inst.
The *Dudwell-Castle* line s.s. *Wray Castle* which sailed from New York on March 4th arrived at Kowloon on April 26th, and is expected here on May 10th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Blossom Heath, due May 1st.
Empress of Asia, due May 11th.
Empress of Japan, due April 30th.
Euryalus (B.I.), due April 29th, p.m.
Kororo (American and Manchurian line), due April 28th.
Kasemb (Bank Line), due May 22nd.
Kyber (P. & O.), due May 6th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due April 30th.
Mikima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Protesilaus (Blue Funnel line), due to-day.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 1st.
Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due April 28th, a.m.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 28th April to 4th May, 1922.			
High Water.		Low Water.	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water.	Low Water.
Fr.	28	h. m. 9 27	h. m. 3 35
Sat.	29	h. m. 10 31	h. m. 4 28
Sun.	30	h. m. 11 19	h. m. 5 08
Mon.	1	h. m. 10 39	h. m. 4 35
Tue.	2	h. m. 9 19	h. m. 3 50
Wed.	3	h. m. 8 04	h. m. 3 13
Thur.	4	h. m. 6 54	h. m. 2 42

WEATHER REPORT.

April 27th, at 12.18.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately in all districts except in the neighbourhood of Hongkong where it has decreased slightly. A feeble anticyclone is central over the Loochoos and depressions are shown to the north of Hokkaido and to the south-west of Hongkong.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 27th inst., 0.35 inch. Total since January 1st, 19.48 inches, against an average of 10.92 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast:
E. winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke. The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 27th.			
	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.90	29.84	29.89
Temperature	67	67	68
Humidity	90	82	91
Wind Direction	W	E	E
Force	2	4	5
Weather	ort	0	od
Rain	0.12	0.00	0.33

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th, 70.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th, 66.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MELBOURNE & FREEMANTLE.

THE STEAMSHIP "NIALTO"

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed into godown at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st May, or they will not be recognized.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [919]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S.S. "BENMOER" & "BENKECH"

CONSIGNEES of cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS, per above steamers are hereby notified that the cargo overcarried to Shanghai owing to the Shipping Strike at Hongkong has been returned to this Port per s.s. "BENALDER" and delivery can be obtained on presentation of original Bills of Lading to the Undersigned.

Consignees are advised that the cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon and that no Fire Insurance has been effected.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after 2nd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be surveyed on 2nd May, at 10 a.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [921]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENHARRY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd May, 1922, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 2nd May, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [917]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "PERSIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 26th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [922]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

REDUCED FARES TO ENGLAND

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT

EMPERESS OF CANADA. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. EMPRESS OF ASIA

CONNECTING WITH

EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND. EMPRESS OF FRANCE

\$620.50 GOLD

Lower Berth in First Class Sleeping Car across Canada

\$25.60 extra.

SECOND CLASS \$412.84 GOLD

Lower Berth in Tourist Car across Canada \$12.80 extra.

THREE CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS ALL OVER CANADA.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKIANG" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKIANG" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NILE"

May 30th 6th July

Java Service

HONGKONG to AMOY, SINGAPORE and JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN"

May 5th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

C. T. SURBRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HOBSON STREET.

TELEPHONE, HONGKONG DIST. TEL. HONGKONG DIST. & AGENT.

No. 1924. No. 2161 34

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

s.s. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing early in May.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 9th May.

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing end of May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing about the end of Apr.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

N. Y. K.

ROUTING SERVICE TO ALL PORTS

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (For Keelung and Japan) ... Wednesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

ITO MARU (To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU) ... Monday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c. ... Friday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... Saturday, 27th May.

TOTTORI MARU ... Saturday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA. ... Saturday, 27th May.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c. ... Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

TANGMARU ... Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via PANAMA. ... Friday, 5th May.

LISBON MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via Suez. ... Friday, 5th May.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE ... Beginning of June

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of June

SOMBAI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo. ... Sunday, 30th April.

YEBOSHI MARU (omitting Penang) ... Sunday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via Rangoon. ... Sunday, 30th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. ... Friday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGMARU ... Friday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. ... Friday, 18th May, at 11 a.m.

YOSEINO MARU ... Friday, 28th April, at 10 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS:—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dowry" ... Due Hongkong 22nd May.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 24th May.

"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 11th June.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 13th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,

SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"West Crowa" ... Due Hongkong 4th May.

"West Farallon" ... Leave Hongkong 6th May.

"West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 24th May.

"West Farallon" ... Leave Hongkong 26th May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3008

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA

1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3008

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G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL, S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

“CITY OF CALCUTTA” ... 5th May ... Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.
 “CITY OF PEKIN” ... 18th May ... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Harbours.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Messrs. & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the:

“BLUE FUNNEL” LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.

“KARROO” ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
 “BELLEROPHON” ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
 “BURYADIS” ... via Suez Canal ... 20th May.
 “DEUCALION” ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT.	SAILING DATES.
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	“ANGKOR” 15,200 ... “ANGERS” 15,000 ... “AZAY LE RIDEAU” 15,000 ... “ARMAND BEHIC” 11,000 ...	On or about 19th April. On or about 22nd May. On or about 28th May. On or about 9th June.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID.	“AMAZONE” 11,000 ... “PORTHOS” 20,000 ... “ANGKOR” 15,000 ...	On or about 2nd May. On or about 13th May. On or about 30th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAYRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP ... “COM. RAMEL” ... On or about 28th April.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAYRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
A. JORDAN, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in passenger saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAILOONG	Capt. W. Cooper	Friday, 26th April, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 2nd May, at 1 p.m.
HAIHING	Capt. J. B. Thomson	Friday, 5th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures for the Company's 27 half-tonnage Black Flag.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O. British India

Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
“DUNERA”	5,400	5th May, noon	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
“PLASSY”	7,340	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
“DONGOLA”	5,000	14th May	do
“SIGILIA”	4,700	8th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
“KEYBER”	9,000	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
“DELTA”	5,100	21st June	do
“SOUDAN”	7,800	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
“KASHMIR”	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
“KARNATA”	9,000	19th July	do
“KASHGAR”	9,000	2nd Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

“JAPAN”	6,052	2nd May	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

“St. ALBANS”	5,000	5th May	Manila, Cairns, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or for The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

“DONGOLA”	5,000	29th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
“EURYALUS”	3,570	2nd May	Amoy only.
“EASTERN”	3,588	5th May	Kobe and Yokohama.
“KEYBER”	9,000	8th May	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

“SEATTLE MARU” ... Thursday, 18th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

DELI & RANGKOW via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & CANADA.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Cape Verde, San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

Tel. No. 4090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.Telephone 2165.
Telegram: Fayspruce.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	“SUNNING”	On 30th Apr. noon.
SHANGHAI	“SUIYANG”	On 1st May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & RANGKOW	“KWANGCHOW”	On 2nd May, noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	“TAMING”	On 3rd May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	“SUCHOW”	On 3rd May, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	“SUCHOW”	On 4th May, noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	“SUNKIANG”	On 7th May, noon.
SWATOW & RANGKOW	“KINGYUAN”	On 9th May, 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS (CARE OF) ...
PANGKOW LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHAHONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	DATE	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
TERUO MARU	...	May 8th	May 18th
KORU MARU	...	May 15th	May 25th
SHINYO MARU	...	May 22nd	June 1st
PERIA MARU	...	May 29th	June 8th
TAIYO MARU	...	June 5th	June 15th
SIBERIA MARU	...	June 12th	June 22nd

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via MANILA, KIELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, EL PASO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

STEAMER	DATE	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VALPARAISO
SEIYO MARU	...	May 18th	May 28th
RAKUYO MARU	...	May 25th	June 4th
GINYO MARU	...	May 31st	June 10th

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 274 & 75.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers
Face to European Ports US\$420.50 First Class throughout.

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

SS. “GOLDEN STATE” ... May 3rd ... May 23rd.
SS. “EMPIRE STATE” ... May 10th ... May 30th.
SS. “HOOVER STATE” ... May 17th ... June 6th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

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